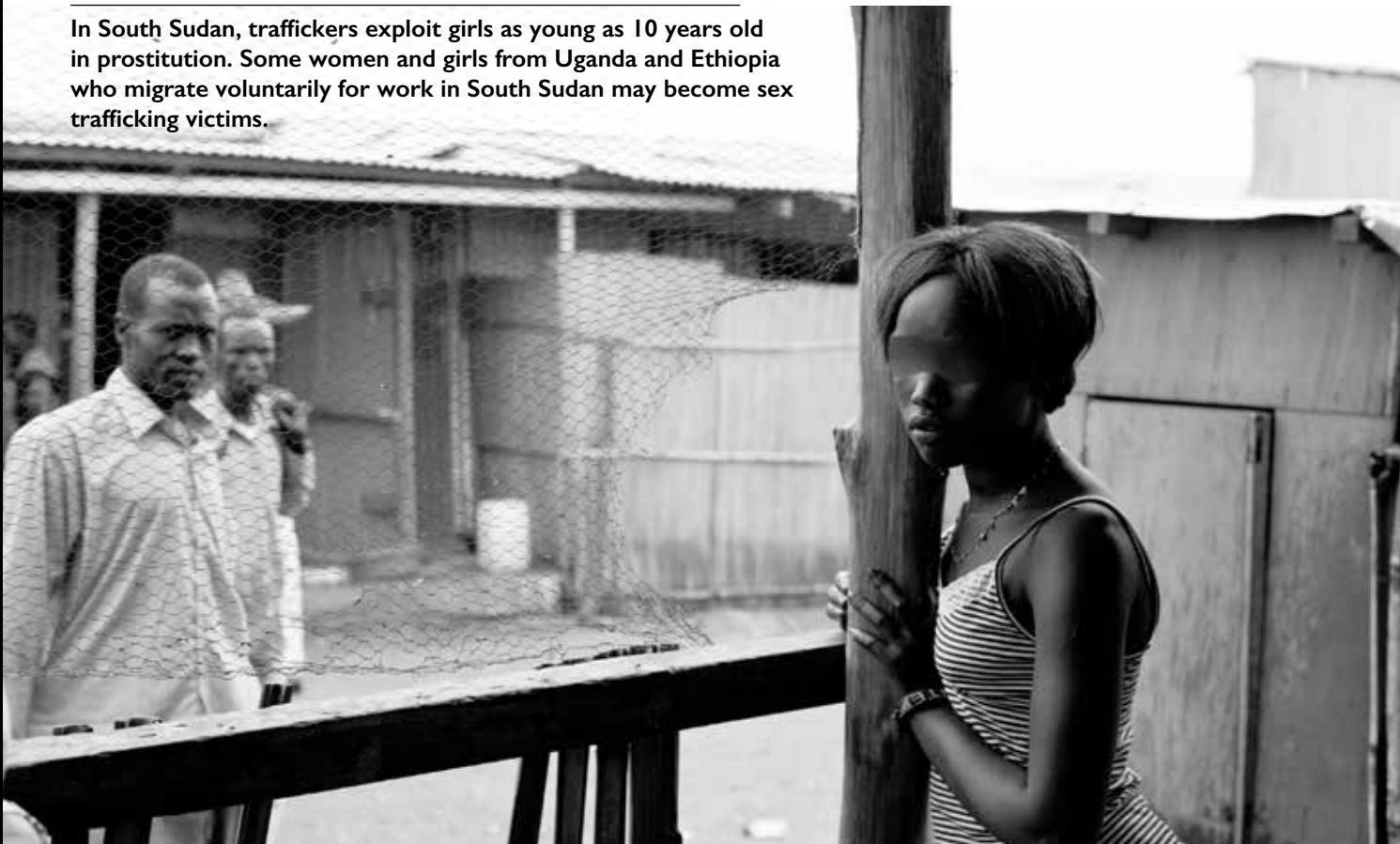


RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

The chart below shows the Ratification, Accession (a), or Acceptance (A) of relevant international conventions for those countries that have ratified, acceded to, or accepted any such conventions between April 2014 and March 2015. A complete list that includes all of the countries covered by the 2015 *Trafficking in Persons Report* is available at: <http://www.state.gov/tipreport>.

Country	UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress & Punish Trafficking in Persons		ILO Convention 182, Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography		Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Armed Conflict		ILO Convention 29, Forced Labour	ILO Convention 105, Abolition of Forced Labour	ILO Convention 189, Domestic Workers, 2011
	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a), or Acceptance (A)		Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a)			
Afghanistan		(a) 2014	2010		(a) 2002		(a) 2003		1963	
Barbados	2001	2014	2000					1967	1967	
Columbia	2000	2004	2005	2000	2003	2000	2005	1969	1963	2014
Dominican Republic	2000	2008	2000		(a) 2006	2002	2014	1956	1958	
Eritrea		(a) 2014			(a) 2005		(a) 2005	2000	2000	
Ethiopia		(a) 2012	2003		(a) 2014	2010	2014	2003	1999	
Finland	2000	(A) 2006	2000	2000	2012	2000	2002	1936	1960	2015
Ghana		(a) 2012	2000	2003		2003	2014	1957	1958	
Guinea-Bissau	2000	2007	2008	2000	2010	2000	2014	1966	1966	
Haiti	2000	2011	2007	2002	2014	2002		1958	1958	
Ireland	2000	2010	1999	2000		2000	2002	1931	1958	2014
Korea (DPRK)				2014	2014					
Somalia			2014			2005		1960	1961	
Switzerland	2002	2006	2000	2000	2006	2000	2002	1940	1958	2014

In South Sudan, traffickers exploit girls as young as 10 years old in prostitution. Some women and girls from Uganda and Ethiopia who migrate voluntarily for work in South Sudan may become sex trafficking victims.



STOPPING HUMAN TRAFFICKING, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, AND ABUSE BY INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPERS AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

As required by law, this section summarizes actions taken by the United Nations (UN), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE) to prevent trafficking in persons or exploitation of victims of trafficking.

	UNITED NATIONS	OSCE	NATO
TOTAL NUMBER OF PEACEKEEPING AND SUPPORT PERSONNEL	123,000	1,844	17,886
TOTAL NUMBER OF MISSIONS	16	17	2
PREVENTION POLICY	“Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse” (SEA) (2003)	“Code of Conduct for Staff and Mission Members”	“NATO Policy on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings” (2004 and 2007)
LEAD OFFICE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	Office of Field Support	Office of Human Resources	NATO Political Affairs and Security Policy Division (PASP)
PREVENTION TRAINING	Pre-deployment and at mission	Pre-deployment	Pre-deployment and at mission “NATO Guidance for the development of training and educational programmes to support the policy on combating the trafficking in human beings” (2004)
NUMBER OF ALLEGATIONS IN 2014	51 [civilian (14), military (24), police (13)] Allegations were made against personnel of UN missions in the Democratic Republic of Congo (13), Haiti (13), South Sudan (12), Liberia (5), Mali (3), Afghanistan (1), Cyprus (1), Lebanon (1), Sudan’s Abyei Region (1), and Cote d’Ivoire (1). 25% of the allegations involved children under 18 years of age	No reported allegations	No reported allegations – NATO relies on contributing countries to report allegations.
NEW INITIATIVES	A new Accountability Framework went into effect in July 2014 with updated indicators of mission performance in executing prevention, enforcement, and remedial actions for conduct and discipline. The Accountability Framework includes an SEA risk management framework and a draft action plan. The proposed actions include development of a Secretariat-wide communication strategy, focused on SEA, to include best practices and procedures for registering complaints of misconduct.		
LINKS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	http://cdu.unlb.org/unstrategy/remedialaction.aspx	http://www.osce.org/what/trafficking	http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_50315.htm

INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

ORGANIZATION	FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT RELEVANT TO TIP	TIP FOCAL POINT
<p>United Nations www.un.org www.unodc.org www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/chr/special/themes.htm</p> <p>www.ilo.org http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/Byregion/Global/lang--en/index.htm</p>	<p>Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (A/RES/55/25) (2000)</p> <p>United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons (A/RES/64/293) (2010)</p> <p>ILO Conventions: -C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930 -C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 -C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 -C189 Domestic Workers Convention, & R201, 2011</p>	<p>Special Rapporteur on Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Slavery</p> <p>Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography</p>
<p>African Union (AU) www.africa-union.org/</p>	<p>Ouagadougou Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Especially Women and Children (2006)</p> <p>AU Commission Initiative against Trafficking Campaign (AU.COMMIT)</p>	N/A
<p>Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN) www.aseansec.org www.aseansec.org/4966.htm</p>	<p>ASEAN Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons, Particularly Women and Children, 2004</p>	N/A
<p>Bali Regional Ministerial Conference On People Smuggling, Trafficking In Persons And Related Transnational Crime (Bali Process) www.baliprocess.net</p>	<p>Co Chairs' Statements of the first (2002), second (2003), third (2009), fourth (2011), and fifth (2013) Bali Regional Ministerial Conference On People Smuggling, Trafficking In Persons And Related Transnational Crime</p>	N/A
<p>Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) www.cis.minsk.by/ (in Russian only)</p>	<p>Agreement on the Cooperation of the CIS Member States in Combating Trafficking in Persons, Human Organs and Tissues (2005)</p> <p>Program of Cooperation between the CIS Member States against Trafficking in Persons for 2014–2018</p>	N/A
<p>Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) www.no-trafficking.org/index.html</p>	<p>COMMIT Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation Against Trafficking in Greater Mekong Sub-Region (2004)</p> <p>COMMIT 3rd Sub-Regional Plan of Action (COMMIT SPAIII, 2011–2013)</p>	<p>UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking (UNIAP)</p>
<p>Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS) http://www.cbss.org/civil-security-the-human-dimension/tfthb/ www.childcentre.info/egcc/</p>	<p>A Vision for the Baltic Sea region by 2020, CBSS Summit 2010.</p> <p>Expert Group for Cooperation on Children at Risk: Priority paper 2011 – 2013</p> <p>Human Trafficking 2013 – Baltic Sea Region Round-up</p>	<p>Task Force against Trafficking in Human Beings with Focus on Adults (TF-THB)</p> <p>Expert Group on Children at Risk</p>

ORGANIZATION	FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT RELEVANT TO TIP	TIP FOCAL POINT
<p>Council of Europe (COE)</p> <p>www.coe.int www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/default_en.asp</p>	COE Convention on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005)	Group of Experts on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA)
<p>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)</p> <p>www.ecowas.int</p> <p>Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)</p> <p>www.ceeac-eccas.org/</p>	<p>Declaration on the Fight against Trafficking in Persons, 2001</p> <p>ECOWAS Initial Plan of Action against Trafficking in Persons (2002-2003), extended until 2011</p> <p>Joint ECOWAS/ECCAS Regional Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2006-2008)</p>	Anti-Trafficking Unit
<p>European Union (EU)</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/anti-trafficking/index.action</p>	<p>Brussels Declaration on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, 2002</p> <p>Directive on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting Victims</p>	European Union Anti-Trafficking Coordinator
<p>League of Arab States (LAS)</p> <p>www.arableagueonline.org/las/index.jsp (in Arabic only)</p>	<p>Arab Framework Act on Combating Trafficking in Persons (2008)</p> <p>Arab Initiative to Combat Trafficking in Persons, 2010</p>	N/A
<p>Organization of American States (OAS)</p> <p>www.oas.org/en/default.asp www.oas.org/dsp/english/cpo_trata.asp</p>	Work Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in the Western Hemisphere 2010-2012 (AG/RES. 2551 (XL-O/10))	Coordinator Against Trafficking in Persons
<p>Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC)</p> <p>http://www.comcec.org/TR/Yeni_Site_Dokumanlar/ana_dokumanlar/IKT_Sarti.pdf</p>	Charter of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, 2008	N/A
<p>Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)</p> <p>www.osce.org/ www.osce.org/cthb</p>	<p>OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2003)</p> <p>Platform for Action Against Human Trafficking (2007)</p> <p>Decision No. 1107 Addendum to the OSCE Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, Decision No. 1107, 6 December 2013</p>	Special Representative and Co-ordinator on Trafficking in Human Beings
<p>Regional Conference on Migration (RCM) (Puebla Group)</p> <p>www.rcmvs.org/</p>	Regional Conference on Migration Plan of Action	N/A
<p>Southern African Development Community (SADC)</p> <p>www.sadc.int/ www.sadc.int/index/browse/page/531</p>	SADC Regional Plan of Action on Trafficking in Persons, 2009-2019	N/A
<p>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)</p> <p>www.saarc-sec.org/ http://www.saarc-sec.org/userfiles/conv-trafficking.pdf</p>	SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, 2002	Regional Task Force

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
EU	European Union
EUROPOL	European Police Office
GRETA	Council of Europe's Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings
ILO	International Labour Organization
ILO-IPEC	International Labour Organization's International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
2000 UN TIP PROTOCOL (PALERMO PROTOCOL)	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime

NOTES:

- Local currencies were converted to U.S. dollars (\$) using the currency exchange rates reported by the U.S. Department of the Treasury on December 31, 2014. The rates can be found here: <http://www.fiscal.treasury.gov/fsreports/rpt/treasRptRateExch/itin-12-31-2014.pdf>
- Monetary amounts were rounded to three significant figures.

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A CLOSING NOTE: MIGRANTS AT RISK

At the close of 2014, 59.5 million people were forcibly displaced worldwide “as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, or human rights violations,” according to a June 2015 UNHCR report. This number, which includes refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons, represents the highest annual increase on record—8.3 million people more than in 2013. Indeed, there are now more displaced persons globally than ever before. In 2014, displaced Syrians and Eritreans comprised the two largest groups of migrants seeking passage across the Mediterranean Sea—what IOM reports has become the most dangerous border crossing in the world. Media reports have also extensively covered the abuses Rohingya, other Burmese, and Bangladeshi migrants endure in camps in Thailand and Malaysia as well as on vessels in the surrounding bodies of water.



While movement is not a required element of human trafficking, migrants and internally displaced persons fleeing situations of conflict, abuse, and crisis are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking—whether at home, in transit, or upon reaching their destination.

As people seek safe harbor, stability, and economic opportunity, they may lack legal status, be socially marginalized, and be unaware of local languages or laws. Thus, these individuals are more vulnerable to exploitation by smugglers, unscrupulous recruiters, and corrupt border officials on whom they must rely. Such intermediaries may take advantage of stark conditions by exploiting migrants and corrupting the migration and recruitment process or even directly subject these vulnerable populations to forced labor or sex trafficking.

Key to detecting, preventing, and punishing such exploitation are collaborative efforts on the part of governments. Improving conditions in countries of origin and addressing push factors leading to migration will serve to stem the tide of those risking their lives in pursuit of safe harbor, stability, and opportunity. If they become trafficking victims, these individuals require appropriate assistance and access to justice. It is paramount governments work together and with international organizations to screen new arrivals for indicators of human trafficking, provide protection and appropriate services, and dismantle migrant smuggling networks and trafficking rings that entice and abuse vulnerable populations. All people on the move—whether refugees and asylees seeking safety, or economic migrants seeking improved livelihoods—have a right to freedom from exploitation and abuse of all kinds, including human trafficking.

We will further increase our efforts to monitor global conflicts and crises to assess the vulnerabilities of displaced persons. We will continue to encourage international efforts to prevent human trafficking among affected populations, screen for trafficking victims, and provide access to appropriate care and assistance. We will also continue to support the expansion of governmental capacity to address trafficking in persons crimes and hold perpetrators criminally responsible.

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